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MOZART PROGRAM SET

The Juilliard String Quartet and violist John Graham will perform two concerts of chamber music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 14 and 15. The concerts are under the sponsorship of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library.

Mr. Graham has performed numerous times at the Library as a guest artist with the Juilliard String Quartet and as a member of the Beaux Arts Quartet. He has also served as violist of other ensembles such as the Galimir Quartet, Speculum Musicae, and the New York Chamber Ensemble. He recently participated in several Marlboro Music Festivals and toured with Music from Marlboro.

For this pair of concerts, the Juilliard String Quartet (Robert Mann and Earl Carlyss, violins; Samuel Rhodes, viola; and Joel Krosnick, violoncello) and Mr. Graham will perform the following works by Mozart: Duo in G major for violin and viola, K. 423; Quintet in D major, K. 593; and Quintet in G minor, K. 516.

The concerts will begin promptly at 8:30 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets will be distributed by Patrick Hayes, 1300 G St. N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, April 11. A service charge of 25 cents is placed on each ticket, and only two tickets are distributed to an individual. Telephone reservations may be made on Monday morning by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live by radio station WETA-FM, and made available to stations in other cities through the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

RUSSIAN FILM SCHOLAR TO LECTURE AT LIBRARY ON APRIL 5

Alexander V. Karaganov, one of the Soviet Union's leading film scholars and theoreticians, will speak on "Pudovkin and His Contemporaries" and present segments from Soviet films on Tuesday, April 5, at 8:30 p.m. in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. Admission is free.

Vsevolod Pudovkin (1893-1953) was a Soviet Russian film director of renown whose career spanned the silent and sound cinema. He also worked as a script writer and actor as well as an author of books on the practical and theoretical aspects of filmmaking.

His most famous silent film, *Mother* (1926), is still consulted by students as an example of a naturalistic style of cinema acting while his films *The End of St. Petersburg* (1927) and *Storm Over Asia* (1928) contain many sequences of highest technical and aesthetic quality.

Alexander Karaganov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Filmmakers Association and professor at the Soviet Academy of Social Sciences, has had a distinguished career. Born in 1915, he studied at the

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Moscow Institute of History, Philosophy, and Literature. Following his graduation in 1939, he at first devoted his talents to literature and the theater. In 1944 he was a member of the editorial board of the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda,* in 1944-47 deputy chairman of VOKS Publishing House, in 1945-48 editor-in-chief of the English-language periodical *Soviet Literature,* in 1949-56 a staff member of the journal *Theater,* in 1956-60 associate editor and then editor-in-chief of ISKUSSTVO Press, and in 1960-64 director of the same publishing house. During this period, he also wrote several books and numerous essays on literature and on theater.

In the 1950s he became increasingly interested in the aesthetics and theory of film art, and since 1965 has served as deputy chairman of the Soviet Filmmakers' Association. The members of the Filmmakers' Association include all those persons–directors, actors, and other–who have made a creative contribution to the art of the cinema.

In 1971 he was appointed professor of art at the prestigious Soviet Academy of Social Sciences. His film books include *On the Screen* (1963), *The Lights of Smolny* (1965), *Screen Annals of the Epoch* (1965), *Cinema Encounters* (1969), *Conceived by the Revolution: Soviet Cinema Yesterday and Today* (1970), *The Art of Cinema in the Struggle of Ideas* (1974), and *Pudovkin* (1975).

During his visit to the United States from March 28 to April 10, Mr. Karaganov will also lecture at the Museum of Modern Art, the State University of New York at Buffalo, New York University, and Harvard University.

LINDBERGH ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXHIBITS

In this age of instant heroes whose luster often fades before the ink is dry on the press releases which create them, it is perhaps appropriate to celebrate the 50th anniversary of a truly heroic act by a man who shunned rather than sought publicity.

On the morning of May 20, 1927, a lone flier in a small silver plane disappeared into the mist over Roosevelt Field, New York. His destination was Paris. Thirty-three and a half hours later he had accomplished what no man had ever done before. To commemorate the crossing, the Manuscript Division has mounted a display of papers, photographs, and other materials relating to the historic flight. "Lindbergh Does It!" will be on view through the end of June.

Lindbergh's aim was to win the Orteig Prize, which had waited since 1919 for the first aviator or crew to make a transatlantic flight in a heavier-than-air craft "from Paris or the shores of France to New York, or from New York to Paris or the shores of France, without stop." With the aid of a group of backers in St. Louis, whose promissory note is included in the exhibit, he ordered the construction of the new Ryan monoplane which would carry him to fame. While he waited at the Ryan factory in San Diego, Calif., to take delivery, his mother, Evangeline Lindbergh, admitted in one of her letters to her son, "Sure I worry--but I can understand why you are doing it." On the following day, Lindbergh flew the "Spirit of St. Louis" for the first time.

As the aviator tested his plane, public interest increased, and even his mother was besieged by the press: "Reporters are trying to get me to say what I feel about your undertaking. So far . . . I have succeeded in avoiding them all." Lindbergh was not as successful, especially after his record-breaking "hops" to St. Louis and New York made it obvious that he was a serious contender. By the middle of May he was ready to attempt the crossing.

Many years later, when writing *The Spirit of St.*

This photograph of Lindbergh with his famous aircraft is from the collection of Emory Land papers in the Library's Manuscript Division.

Louis (1953), Lindbergh recalled the perilous journey across the Atlantic with great clarity. A number of drafts of his book are in the Library's collections, and several pages have been chosen to convey the Lone Eagle's thoughts.

I look back again at the lowering silhouette of the mountains, still sharp against the western sky. That is America. What a strange feeling—America at a distance! . . . There are no more reassuring islands ahead; no more test stretches of salt water. I've given up a continent and taken on an ocean in its place—irrevocably. . . . When all goes well in flying, one can soar through the sky like a god, letting the planet turn below, remaining aloof or partaking of its life as one desires. But how slight an error can bring one tumbling down . . . a microscopic flaw in a fitting, a few crystals of ice in a venturi tube, the lack of an hour's sleep. . . . The sun almost touches the horizon as I look down on the city of Cherbourg. . . . There's no longer any question of turning back across the water. No matter what happens now, I'll land in France. . . . Within seconds, my windows were blocked with faces. My name was called out over and over again, in accents strange to my ears—on this side of my plane—on that side—in front—in the distance. I could feel the 'Spirit of St. Louis' tremble with the pressure of the crowd.

The remainder of the exhibit documents Lindbergh's extraordinary reception in the United States. There are a telegram of congratulations from Orville Wright and letters to Lindbergh from a variety of admirers. From the Calvin Coolidge Papers are a memorandum concerning the details of Lindbergh's welcome in Washington and an invitation to the President to fly in the "Spirit of St. Louis." Among the other materials included are photographs of Lindbergh and his plane and a set of charts of Lindbergh's route across the Atlantic, left with his friends in St. Louis so that they could follow his progress.

G&M Exhibits Aviation Maps

Another exhibit commemorating the 50th anniversary of Lindbergh's flight includes pictorial maps depicting that historic event and the flier's subsequent triumphant tour across the United States and Latin America. Cartographic representations of other early airplane, balloon, and dirigible flights, air races, polar explorations, and global circumnavigations are also displayed. "Aviation Cartography" is on view through May 31 at the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, 845 South Pickett St., Alexandria, Va.

Particular emphasis is placed on the early development and evolution of charts for aerial navigation. Featured is a small 1911 map of western Long Island which is considered to be the first American aeronautical chart. Examples of early air strip charts, national air chart series, and international attempts at standardized, worldwide aeronautical coverage, as well as more recent aeronautical charts are displayed. The exhibit also contains maps and charts showing aviation routes and facilities.

A panel in the exhibit shows military uses of aviation maps. Included are World War II target and survival charts, one sheet of a set of maps that shows the locations of German aerodromes in France during World War I, and an interesting captured Japanese aeronautical chart that appears to have been annotated by a Japanese aviator.

LC PUBLISHES REVISED GUIDE TO PERUVIAN LAW

Law and Legal Literature of Peru: A Revised Guide, has recently been published by the Library of

Congress. The author, David M. Valderrama, former senior legal specialist in the Hispanic Law Division, based the 296-page guide on a 1947 work on Peruvian law written by Helen L. Clagett, former chief of the same division.

The release of the new guide marks the second step in the process of revising and updating the original series of 12 books, of which the earlier Peruvian guide was one, that appeared between 1943 and 1948. A revised guide to Mexican law and legal literature, based on a 1945 Library of Congress publication, was written jointly by Mrs. Clagett and Mr. Valderrama and published in 1973. Work is currently underway on the revision of a guide to Chilean law by Rubens Medina, chief of the Hispanic Law Division. Encouragement for this ongoing project has come from the Congress, various agencies of the Federal Government, the American Bar Association, and the Inter-American Bar Association.

The revised guide to Peruvian law brings that country's legal history up to date to the 1970's, and highlights many important and innovative laws enacted by the revolutionary military government that has held power in Peru since October 3, 1968. Since the publication of the original edition 30 years ago, Peru's legal framework has been modified and expanded by amendatory, supplementary, and new statutes. The needs of today's students, lawyers, scholars, Latin Americanists, libraries, and legal organizations, both in the United States and abroad, necessitated a total revision of the 1947 edition.

The new publication is essentially a legal reference tool intended to lead interested researchers to principal sources. Its format combines legislative history and commentary on law codes and statutes with extensive bibliographical footnotes that supply information on available legal texts and related literature. The book begins its description and examination of Peru's legal system with constitutional law, supplying historical data that helps to give insight into the foundations and institutions that have evolved in Peru from the colonial era to modern times. From this starting point, the guide moves on to cover comprehensively 11 other fields of law.

The government of Peru, since the 1968 revolution, has emphasized social and agrarian reform, and devised new rules for industrial development and foreign investment. To portray these developments in Peru's national life adequately, the original 1947 outline has been expanded to include entire sections devoted to Indian legislation, land law and agrarian reform, labor and social legislation, and industrial and investment legislation.

There are additional chapters devoted to general law works, law collections, court reports and digests, legal periodicals, and bibliographies of interest to lawyers, legal scholars, and law librarians. A 1,000-name index is included.

Law and Legal Literature of Peru: A Revised Guide (ISBN 0-8444-0203-6) is available by mail for $7.30 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030-001-00061-3) or in person from the Information Counter, Library of Congress Building.

SPECIAL POLICE TRAINING REPORTED

Sergeant Serafin Margos and Privates Donald A. Green, Richard D. Jones, Andrea L. Newby, and Charles L. Sharperson of the Library's Special Police Force recently completed a basic course of instruction in Law Enforcement and Police Techniques conducted by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Glynco, Ga.

Officers Sharperson and Green received special recognition while attending the course. Officer Sharperson, who was selected by his classmates to serve as assistant class leader, received a Letter of Appreciation for his outstanding performance. Officer Green was honored for attaining the highest scholastic average in the class of 35 and was recognized as a Distinguished Graduate, receiving a Letter of Achievement which was indorsed by the assistant director of the Police Training Center.

This is the third class in succession that a member of the Library's Special Police Force has earned Distinguished Graduate status for being the top student in his or her particular class.

STAFF NEWS

AWARDS

During the month of March, 22 Library of Congress employees completed 10 years of service and received **Federal Service Award** pins:

Martha W. Arnott	Cataloging Division
Carol A. Bell	Examining Division
Andrew V. Blackwell	Procurement and Supply Division
Joyce E. Broadhurst	Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Ruth N. Clements	Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Joan C. Dickson	Central Services Division
Gary A. Dodd	Service Division
Peter Dunin-Borkowski	Descriptive Cataloging Division
Gwendolyn S. Fields	Serial Record Division
Katherine F. Gould	Serial Division
Willie E. Jones	Buildings Management Office
Audrey L. Newman	Economics Division
Paul H. Nolan	Cataloging Division
Beatrice Chang Ohta	Descriptive Cataloging Division
Beverly A. Pluge	Science and Technology Division
William R. Shaffer	Cataloging Distribution Service
Halyna Stepanenko	Subject Cataloging Division
Edward A. Tappe, II	Descriptive Cataloging Division
Harriet N. Tognetti	Shared Cataloging Division
Joyce A. Tyler	Photoduplication Service
Mary R. Wilson	Service Division
Alexandra N. Zeltvay	Shared Cataloging Division

PERSONNEL CHANGES

New Position Created in ISO

Gerald M. Hall has been appointed to the new position of customer service coordinator in the Information System Office's Computer Service Center. Mr. Hall will handle all computer user inquiries concerning the status of batch processing work scheduled or processed on the central computer. The new position was established to insure effective customer service and communication in the face of the major growth of workload recently experienced by the Computer Service Center. Computer users may contact Mr. Hall on ext. 5565.

Before assuming this new position Mr. Hall was a computer room supervisor in the Computer Service Center. Questions related to on-line processing or the installation and maintenance of computer terminals assigned to divisions will continue to be handled by the Telecommunications Control Center, ext. 6237.

Crawford and Christiansen Exchange Jobs

In an effort to determine if exchanges of Processing Department supervisory staff can be made to the mutual benefit of the individuals concerned and the department, Jack Crawford, assistant chief, Overseas Operations Division, and Hugo Christiansen, assistant chief, Shared Cataloging Division, have exchanged jobs. Effective March 14, each has been detailed for 90 days to the position held by the other. This has been done to provide each with a different administrative viewpoint, not only of the Processing Department but of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. It is anticipated that the 90-day detail will be extended for an additional 90-day period so that both individuals will have six months of experience in a different position.

Appointments: Charlene Green, clerk-typist, GS-4, DBPH, 4000 & 4338; Susan Haddock, subject cataloger, GS-9, Subj Cat, 4202; Mary Henley, clerk-typist, GS-3, GR&B, OP 9-600; Frederick Jones, reading room assistant, GS-2, S&R, OP 6-600; Joyce Miller, secretary to assistant chief for reference and referral services, GS-5, Sci, 4408; Diane Rassam, program analyst, GS-9, Cop Reg, 4201; Robert Szymanski, systems analyst, GS-13, ISO, 4320; Lena Walltower, clerk, GS-3, Cop Serv, 4207.

Temporary Appointments: Kim Conner, worker trainee, GS-2, DBPH, NP; Oscar DeWitt, clerk, GS-4, CRS C, 4184.

Reappointments: Debra Thurston, accounting clerk, GS-4, Cop Serv, 4313.

Promotions: William Asher, MARC Ed, to library technician, GS-7, Cop Ref, 4195; Gwendolyn Brady, to division secretary, GS-7, Ser, 4343; Deidra Gray, CRS D, to peripheral equipment operator, GS-5, Ord, 4332; Cynthia Maxwell, Cat Publ, to serial recorder (trainee), GS-5, Cop Cat, 4355; Durward Power, Com Appl, to chief program analyst, GS-15, FLC, 4368.

Transfers: Joan Easton, Res, to shelflister, GS-5, Subj Cat, 4311; Sally McCallum, Trng, to network system research assistant, GS-9, Net Dev, 4342.

Resignations: David Bowman, MARC Ed; Debra Finch, Photodup; Nancy Friedman, CRS Ed; James Lindenmuth, Jr., Bldgs; Susan Mayer, CRS Ed; Elliott Norman, Bldgs; Ronald Peoples, Cop Cat; Myron Simpson, CRS Ed; Susan Weinberg, NUCPP.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Henriette D. Avram, director of the Network Development Office, attended a meeting in London on March 3-4 of the Steering Committee to the International MARC Network Study. [A report of this meeting may be found in the News in the Library World section of this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin.*] While in England Mrs. Avram also addressed a meeting of the Cataloging and Indexing Group of the Library Association on the topic,

"Networking in the United States."

Ranjan Borra, senior reference librarian, Southern Asia Section, Orientalia Division, attended the All-India History Seminar on Netaji and Indian Politics 1937-1947, sponsored jointly by the Netaji Research Bureau and the Indian Council of Historical Research, in Calcutta, India, on January 23-26. Mr. Borra presided over the first session and delivered a paper entitled "Ideological Foundations of a Free India: Visions of Vallabhbhai Patel and Subhas Chandra Bose" at the fifth session.

William R. Nugent, assistant director for information systems development, was a speaker at the *DataComm 77* Annual Conference and Exposition held in Washington, D.C., on March 9-11. His presentation was "Library of Congress Computer Support Services to the U.S. Congress: The Increasing Role of Data Communications." The conference focused on technical aspects of data communications and networks, and Mr. Nugent was also a panelist on a subsequent session on networks.

Gerald E. Parsons, Jr., reference librarian in the Archive of Folk Song, addressed a graduate seminar in American Studies at the University of Maryland on March 16. Mr. Parsons spoke on "The Trapping Tradition" and showed an ethnographic videotape which he made on the Eastern Shore of Maryland entitled "Where the Muskrat Comes Out of the Marsh."

Ben Tucker, principal descriptive cataloger, Descriptive Cataloging Division, was one of the speakers at a two-day institute on cataloging held in Phoenix, Ariz., on March 8-9 under the auspices of the Arizona State Library Extension Service. He gave the International Standard Bibliographic Description background of the new rules for description and discussed in detail the revised chapters 6, 12, and 14 of *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*. Sanford Berman, head cataloger at the Hennepin (Minn.) County Library, was in charge of the other part of the program, devoted to subject analysis of library materials.

Participants of the 37th Institute in **Modern Archives Administration**, held in Washington, D.C., spent one day, March 9, at the Library of Congress in a program organized by the Manuscript Division.

Manuscript Division staff members who addressed the gathering were **John C. Broderick**, chief, who spoke on "Acquisition of Manuscripts and Personal Papers: Past History and Present Practice," **John D. Knowlton**, head of the Preparation Section, on "Organization, Description, Preservation, and Handling," **Carolyn H. Sung**, head, Reference and Reader Service Section, and **John McDonough**, manuscript historian, on "Reference and Reader Service." **Harriet Ostroff**, head, Manuscripts Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, discussed *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, of which she is editor.

The participants were joined for midmorning coffee by William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress, Elizabeth H. Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress for American and Library Studies, and other officers and staff members of the Library. The day concluded with tours of the Manuscript Division and the Library of Congress Building.

The Institute is sponsored by American University in cooperation with the National Archives and the Library of Congress. Approximately 35 U.S. archivists and curators participated in the 37th Institute, which was headed by C. F. W. Coker of the Printed Archives Branch, National Archives and Records Service, who is editor of *The American Archivist*.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Accessions List: Southeast Asia. Cumulative list of serials. ISSN 0096-2341. September 1970-December 1976. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the field director, Library of Congress Office, American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan.

National Union Catalog. ISSN 0028-0348. January 1977. (xxxiii, 787 p.) Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, for $850 for the nine monthly issues and three quarterly cumulations.

Law and Legal Literature of Peru: A Revised Guide. 1976. ISBN 0-8444-0203-6. (ix, 296 p.) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for $7.30 (Stock No. 030-001-00061-3).

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. ISSN 0027-0288. Vol. 68, No. 2. February 1977. (pp. 87-165) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents for $1.50 for single monthly issues, except June and December, for $2.45, or $21.90 per year, domestic, and $27.40, foreign; the index sells for $2.10 (LC 30.9:68/2).

They made them laugh and wince and worry and . . . Drawings for Six American Magazines. (32 p.) An exhibit catalog to accompany the current exhibit at the Library of Congress. A poster for the exhibit is

also available. Both are for sale from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 for $2.25 each, or in person from the Information Counter. The two together are available for $4.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS

The issues and problems involved in raising an armed force in a free society form the topic of *Conscription: A Select and Annotated Bibliography* (1976. xvii, 453 p. Z6724.C63A53), compiled by Martin Anderson and Valerie Bloom and published by the Hoover Institution Press of Stanford University as No. 57 in its Hoover Bibliographical Series. The 1,385 annotated entries are arranged into 17 subject chapters ranging from broad titles such as "General History" and "General Works" to more specific ones like "National Guard and Reserves" and "Conscientious Objection." Attention is also given to England and other foreign countries. A final chapter is created for "Miscellanea." Within each chapter entries are grouped into five source units: books, unpublished manuscripts (chiefly dissertations), articles, pamphlets, reprints, and speeches, and government documents. A title index at the end is also organized by the five sources. An author index follows, but there is no subject index. The compilers express the hope that the work will provide access to the arguments of the past for those currently engaged in public policy debate over conscription. The volume, priced at $15 (ISBN 0-8179-2571-6), may be ordered from the publisher at Stanford, Calif. 94305. Such orders should include 75 cents additional for postage and handling, to which California residents must add 6.5 percent sales tax. [*Marquerite D. Bloxom*]

Activities of the Ukrainian community outside the Ukraine are set forth in Roman Weres' *Directory of Ukrainian Publishing Houses, Periodicals, Bookstores, Libraries and Library Collections of Ukrainica in Diaspora* (Chicago, Ukrainian Bibliographical-Reference Center, 1976. 56 p. Ukrainian Reference Series, 2). Since, as a general rule, the finding of addresses, serial titles, and the like for emigre publications issued in a number of countries is often a difficult matter, the compact lists of addresses of publishers and dealers will be most welcome. Furthermore, the discussions of libraries specializing in Ukrainica and of major collections in other libraries will be of great value for researchers and librarians. The geographical spread of the institutions cited is remarkable, ranging from Munich to Australia, and from Edmonton, Alberta, to Brussels, Belgium, as is also the range of topics covered by the Ukrainian-language serials, which include engineering, children's magazines, religion, and folklore. A copy of this publication is available in the Slavic Reading Room (Z282.W45). [*Robert V. Allen*]

The recently published third edition of *The Language of the Foreign Book Trade*, edited by Jerrold Orne (Chicago, American Library Association, 1976. x, 333 p. ISBN 0-8389-0219-7) will be welcomed by the book trade, librarians, and book collectors. The number of languages covered by this familiar and useful manual has grown from 12 to 15 (Finnish, Hungarian, and Romanian are new), and the number of entries from approximately 16,000 to just over 26,000. About half of the increase in entries is attributable to the three new languages; the rest enlarges existing sections with "many additional terms representing new materials or marketing terminology, as well as [additions] resulting from a stable base list applied to every language." The editorial approach continues to be eminently practical in terms of format, typography and inclusiveness of entry; many terms are given in full, as abbreviations and in phrases. The text, bristling everywhere with diacritics, has been meticulously proof-read. The editor and his many collaborators, to whom he makes generous acknowledgement, merit special praise for a remarkable accomplishment. The work is located in the Library's general collections (Z1006.07 1976).

[*Peter de la Garza*]

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MARC Network Study Group Meets

A meeting of the Steering Committee to the International MARC Network Study took place in London on March 3-4. This study is the result of a meeting in August 1975 in Oslo, Norway, of the directors of national libraries held in conjunction with the meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). Papers presented at that meeting noted the growing number of national libraries involved in MARC projects. As a result of the interest in the subject, an ad hoc meeting of representatives of national libraries was held in Paris in October 1975 to consider the evolving international MARC network. William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress, and this reporter were invited to participate in this meeting. It was decided that the bibliographic and technical aspects of the network were complex

enough to warrant conducting several studies to identify major problems and thus provide a basis for future developments. A steering committee was appointed. The members are Richard E. Coward, British Library, chairman; A. L. Van Wesemael, Koninklijke Bibliothek; Marc Chauveinc, Bibliothèque Nationale; Hope Clement, National Library of Canada; Paula Scherer-Goossen, Bibliothèque Royale Albert; Kurt Nowak, Deutsche Bibliothek; A. Salomonsen and Mogens Weitemeyer, Det Kongelige Bibliotek; Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress; Dorothy Anderson, International Office for Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC). The studies were funded by contributions from the National Library of Australia, National Library of Canada, Bibliothèque Nationale, Deutsche Bibliothek, British Library, and the Library of Congress through the Council on Library of Resources.

The studies included a communications study prepared by Mlle. Galland, University of Grenoble, and a bibliographic study concerned with MARC data bases prepared by Robert Gabriel, Bibliothèque Royale Albert. The International Office for UBC and the Bibliothèque Royale Albert contributed the staff resources for the two bibliographic studies. The analysis of the above studies and the final report documenting the state of the art based on the analysis as well as recommendations for action was undertaken by A. J. Wells, formerly editor of the *British National Bibliography* and director-general of the Bibliographic Services Division, British Library.

The steering committee reviewed Mr. Wells' report, made modifications as required, and discussed the report to be written by Mr. Coward for reporting to the next meeting of the national librarians to be held in Brussels during the September 1977 meeting of IFLA. Among the several recommendations to be included in the report, the steering committee will recommend to the national librarians that the highest priority be given to (1) the conduct of a study to resolve the copyright problems arising from the international exchange of MARC records and (2) the conduct of a study to identify the functions of a center for the international MARC network (the steering committee agreed a center was required and this will also be recommended to the national librarians). [*Henriette D. Avram*]

GRANT

A $59,500 grant to salvage 40 million New York City financial documents covering the period between 1800 and 1898 has been awarded by the **National Historical Publications and Records Commission**, an adjunct of the National Archives and Records Service. The records to be saved were recently uncovered in the subbasement of the city's Municipal Building, where they had lain unattended and unnoticed for almost half a century. They include documentation of city budgets, bond sales, funding plans, leases, contracts, payrolls, Civil War enlistments and bounty certificates, claims against the government, and taxes. The grant is one of the largest to date to be given by the commission under its new program of assisting states, communities, and nonprofit institutions in preserving and making accessible to researchers important historical documents.

APPOINTMENT

John Aubry has accepted the position of director of the Michigan Library Consortium effective March 15. Since 1973 he has been coordinator of library systems for the Five Associated University Libraries—Cornell, Rochester, SUNY/Binghamton, SUNY/Buffalo, and Syracuse—known as FAUL. He was assistant to the director of the Center for Research Libraries in 1972-73. He is a Ph. D. candidate in the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago where he received his master's degree in 1971. He earned a master's degree in mathematics (1967) and his bachelor's degree (1960) from the University of Notre Dame. He is a member of ALA and the American Society for Information Science.

APPENDIX

CONCLUDING REPORTS ON THE MIDWINTER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Washington, D.C., January 30-February 5, 1977

RTSD/ISAD/RASD REPRESENTATION IN MACHINE-READABLE FORM OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE

The interdivisional MARBI Committee met all day Monday, January 31, and on Tuesday afternoon, February 1. It also met at a special all-day session at the Library of Congress on January 29 to discuss the authorities format. The committee has not yet formally approved the authorities format and wishes to pursue various issues with the Library of Congress. Nevertheless, there is an understanding between the committee and the Library that the Library will proceed to distribute name authority records and continue distributing subject authority records using the format as exemplified in the recently published preliminary edition.

The decision was made to comment to the RTSD board on the draft text of the second edition of AACR as a group, to the extent that time restrictions permit, pointing out the implications for existing and future data bases of Catalog Code Revision Committee decisions on certain specific issues. Individual members of the committee will also have the opportunity to comment on the second edition.

The committee heard a request by Hank Epstein of BALLOTS that the Library of Congress delay implementation of the spanning technique (permitting distribution of records longer than 2,048 characters). The Library agreed to delay implementation for one quarter. The committee further entertained a request that implementation of format changes be delayed four months instead of the present two months, that a test tape be provided in each case, and that notice be given of the precise tape on which a given change will first occur.

The committee approved nine out of twelve proposed changes to the MARC serials format. Three were rejected with the request that they be resubmitted for consideration at the Annual Conference. One of the approved changes will provide a subfield code "w" in all linking entry fields (760-787) for the control number of linking records within the same system or across different systems. For exchange purposes, each linking control number must be preceded by the NUC symbol (in parentheses) of the organization to which the control number pertains.

Four other changes to various formats were approved and one was disapproved. In approving a provision that map and music manuscripts be included in the map and music formats, respectively (instead of the manuscripts format), the committee asked Ann Ekstrom, Ohio College Library Center, to request the OCLC Task Force on Manuscripts to examine the format needs for manuscripts (both individual and collections). In disapproving a request for definition in the manuscripts format of a non-universal field, the committee questioned the detailed definition of non-universal (that is, "local") data elements in the formats.

Four more proposed changes were deferred until July. These include a means for accommodating analytical entries in machine-readable form, and three changes to the music format. The music format changes were postponed until the committee had more time to consider them. This will also allow the committee the opportunity to consider the recommendations of the Music Library Association Automation Committee which was meeting in Nashville, Tenn., the same week that the MARBI Committee met in Washington, D.C. [*Josephine Pulsifier* and *Kay Guiles*]

RTSD DISCUSSION GROUP

The Resources and Technical Services Division Role of the Professional in Technical Services Discussion Group held an organizational meeting on Monday afternoon, January 31. Possible subjects for discussion by this new group had been proposed in the January *RTSD Newsletter*. These subjects included the interrelationship of the professional and the non-professional, the influence of automation on workflows and responsibilities, library policies on professional development, the rise of supervisory mid-management roles in technical services, the use of professional staff for non-professional activities, the roles and prospects for beginning and experienced technical service librarians, and the effectiveness and importance of professional group decision making. Chairman for the meeting was Arnold Hirshon of Wayne State University Libraries, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Hirshon, who had expected fewer than 25 persons to be present, faced a crowded room of over 100 people. Hoping to divide this group into smaller units based upon library background, he discovered that 95 percent were from academic libraries. All present were interested in similar issues, 95 percent being strongly interested in the question of faculty status and the demands of research roles on professional time. When Mr. Hirshon attempted to divide the group according to function performed, he discovered that most of those present were catalogers. For those planning to attend the Annual Conference in June, Mr. Hirshon suggested the following readings: Ralph M. Edwards' The Management of Libraries and the Professional Functions of Librarians" in *Library Quarterly*, April 1975, p. 150; Ralph M. Edwards' *The Role of Beginning Librarian in University Libraries*, published by ALA in 1975; and Larry G. Chrisman's *An Analysis of the Cataloger's Role within the Academic Library Organization*, an Indiana University doctoral dissertation, 1975.

[*Joan F. Higbee*]

RTSD CCS CATALOGING OF CHILDREN'S MATERIALS COMMITTEE

This committee met on Monday, January 31, and Tuesday, February 1. The first meeting was devoted entirely to reports from Library of Congress representatives from the Cataloging in Publication Program and the Children's Literature Section.

Susan Vita, program manager of the Cataloging in Publication Program, Library of Congress, thanked the committee for its feedback supporting inclusion of summaries in CIP data for children's books. In addition to general expressions of support for including summaries, however, she also needs specific reasons why they are needed and how they are used in order to convince publishers of their importance. What would be the implications for librarians if the summaries were dropped?

Responding to the committee's expressed support for CIP for audiovisual materials, Mrs. Vita commented that this has been discussed at the Library of Congress but is not planned for the immediate future. In making future plans, the Library needs to know the strength of the need. Mrs. Vita urged anyone who would like to see such a program to write to the Library of Congress.

Lois Rose, head of the Children's Literature Section, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, announced that during the past year the staff of the Children's Literature Section was increased by one cataloger, making a total of five catalogers including Mrs. Rose. This increase was necessitated by the special projects the section anticipates and by the fact that 70 percent of the section's workload is now high priority CIP material.

Now that it is fully staffed, the section has begun ground work on the complete list of subject headings used on Annotated Cards (AC) which the committee requested at the Midwinter Meeting a year ago. The section is currently working to clear up duplicate, outdated, or erroneous headings from the juvenile MARC data base. It is hoped this can be completed so that an alphabetical, un-referenced printout of headings used on AC MARC cards can be issued before the Annual Conference. The section can then use the printout as a working base for preparing a complete, cross referenced list. Mrs. Rose requested the committee's suggestions on the form the list should take, how comprehensive it should be, how completely is should be cross-referenced, and what special lists of headings or other material should be included as appendixes.

The Library of Congress is also considering publishing a microfiche register of all juvenile records contained on the MARC tapes. The main register would be accompanied by name, title, subject, and possibly illustrator indexes. (The illustrator index would be limited because the Library no longer identifies illustrators by "illus." or "ill." designations in the added entry tracings.) The Library would welcome any feedback on the need, usefulness, and format of such a microfiche publication. The reaction of the committee was generally quite positive. The suggestion was made that the Library of Congress consider a Dewey arrangement for the register. Mrs. Rose explained this had been considered, but that the existing program used to produce the register cannot handle a Dewey arrangement. It will be seriously considered for the future, however.

Mrs. Rose announced that her presentation on "Cataloging Standards for Children's Materials" at the joint Education Media Council of Ohio/Ohio Association of School Librarians joint convention in Cleveland, Ohio, last October went quite well. She has been invited to speak on the same topic at the New Books Showcase in Chicago, Ill., in March.

Mrs. Rose then asked those present for some feedback on specific cataloging problems.

At the meeting on Tuesday, February 1, Mrs. Rose recapped the highlights of the Library of Congress report given on the previous day for those who were not present at that meeting.

The committee then reviewed and re-approved two recommendations drafted last summer for presentation to the CCS Executive Board at this Midwinter Meeting. They concerned the need for a simplified catalog card for children's materials, produced through computer suppression of certain cataloging elements unnecessary in a small children's collection, and the need for a CIP program for audiovisual materials.

The committee also agreed upon two additional recommendations. The first urged that subject heading lists for juvenile or samll general collections conform to Library of Congress Annotated Card subject practice, include Dewey numbers whenever feasible, and take advantage of computer techniques for timely production and revision. The second strongly supported a return to a true abridgement of Dewey for the next edition.

In the time remaining, Ted Hines, chairman of the Library Science/Education Technology Division, School of Education at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, described his work with computer searches for different types of material from a juvenile data base. [*Lois D. Rose*]

RTSD SS LARGE RESEARCH LIBRARIES DISCUSSION GROUP

This discussion group of the Serials Section of RTSD met on Monday afternoon, January 31, with Dorothy Pearson, Princeton University, chairman. Speakers at the meeting were Joseph W. Price, chief of the Library of Congress MARC Development Office; Peggy Johnson, assistant director, Library Systems Division of the Ohio College Library Center; and Neal Edgar, head of serials, Kent State University Library and a member of the Catalog Code Revision Committee. Attention was focused upon serials control as affected by networks, internal library procedures, and cataloging rules.

Mr. Price began his report to the discussion group by announcing that two new participants—Harvard University and the U.S. Department of the Interior—have been added to CONSER. Cornell University has expanded its activity and is now part of an effort undertaken by the National Agricultural Library and the Government Printing Office to put records into the CONSER data base. These cataloging records are subsequently authenticated by the Library of Congress and used in printing the *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications.* Cornell is also under contract to accelerate the placing of serial records in the files of the National Serials Data Program (NSDP). As a result of this acceleration, records in *Monthly Catalog* can now be issued with ISSN and key titles.

Additional equipment installed by OCLC has improved the response time and general capability of the CONSER system. Through post-editing and authentication the Library of Congress identifies, insofar as time and resources permit, incomplete and duplicate records in the data base. These records are then reported to OCLC.

During post-editing at the Library, cataloging information is reviewed and elements of the record are aligned with those in the Library's official catalog. Authentication confirms completion of post-editing and assignment of an ISSN and a key title by NSDP. One of the MARC fields has codes indicating that authentication of a record has been completed by the National Library of Canada or the Library of Congress. Another field in the record indicates when a record should not be used because it is duplicated by a better record on the file. Although OCLC intends to remove all such records, it is currently prevented from doing so because it does not have a program that will automatically transfer holdings from the incorrect or duplicate record to the one to be retained.

Since CONSER identifies the location and availability of serials, it was described by Mr. Price as an evolving system capable of providing the glue in a national program of serial access. He emphasized the importance of studying work undertaken by a task force of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for an understanding of the problem of improved delivery of periodicals to users. As envisioned by the task force, the National Periodicals System would try not to increase the burden of major suppliers, that is, research libraries. Rather, Mr. Price explained, it would consist of a three-tiered structure. The first tier would use existing state, local, and regional networks for delivery of general articles and the interlibrary loan of available serials. The second tier would consist of a National Periodicals Center; the third, of the specialized collections of the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine. These three libraries would be the source of last resort for serials not otherwise available.

Still to be elaborated are the means by which a user would enter the system and the arrangements necessary to accommodate copyright restrictions. If asked to do so by the National Commission, the Library of Congress would participate in seeking grants necessary to establish the second tier of the proposed

structure. If the operation proved successful the Library of Congress would have to seek appropriations to continue the activity.

Practical tools necessary for the efficient use and operation of a national serials network are being developed. Mr. Price reported that the *ISSN/Key Title Register* should be ready before summer. The Library of Congress has finished all work on it and the tapes have been prepared. Procedures for the Cataloging Distribution Service have been established. GPO will produce the final product. Although ISSN and key titles have been available through the CONSER network, the MARC Serials Distribution Service, *New Serial Titles*, and on printed cards, the *ISSN/Key Title Register* will be the first printed source with direct access to this information. It is not, however, intended to be an ongoing publication. The register will eventually be merged with a new serials title publication planned as a future product of the CONSER system's machine data base.

In concluding his report, Mr. Price described the internal structure of the Library's newly reorganized Serial Record Division. It now consists of six sections: English Language Cataloging, Foreign Language Cataloging, National Serials Data Program, New Serial Titles Program, Processing and Reference, and Editing and Input Sections. He expressed enthusiasm for the recommendation made in the recently completed report of the Library of Congress' Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning that a standing advisory committee on serials be established within the Library. Mr. Price further announced that LC anticipates full U.S. acceptance in 1977 of the statutes of the International Serials Data System.

Even in the most sophisticated national or international network each library is left with the basic problem of monitoring its own serials collection. The promise of help came from Peggy Johnson, who discussed the serials control subsystem developed by OCLC to handle the checking in and recording of holdings, claiming, and binding. The subsystem predicts the issue a library should expect next based upon frequency of publication. When the information that an issue has been received is keyed into the subsystem, it transfers the title expected into a library's current holding field and predicts the next issue. Four libraries have tested the operation: Case Western Reserve University, Kent State University, Ohio University, and the State Library of Ohio. Training sessions have now been completed for all Ohio libraries that expressed interest during the testing period to participate in the serials check-in. As of January, the center had authorized approximately 150 institutions to use the control subsystem. OCLC does not intend to increase this number until adequate utilization data is available. In the meantime, requests for serials control authorizations will be dated as they are received and filed accordingly for future validation. A library may obtain a serials control manual from its network. Libraries that are neither members of a network nor of OCLC may write to the center to request a copy.

The third report presented at the RTSD SS Large Research Libraries Discussion Group was by Neal Edgar, member of the Catalog Code Revision Committee (CCRC). In discussing the work undertaken by CCRC, Mr. Edgar commented upon organizational changes in the second edition of AACR of special interest to serials catalogers, noting that there will be no separate rule for the entry of serial publications. The first standard edition of ISBD(S) has not yet been published but is anticipated in either late spring or early summer. The principles embodied in this text will be found in the AACR chapter on the description of serials. [*Joan F. Higbee*]

JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NONBOOK MATERIALS

The Joint Advisory Committee on Nonbook Materials met on Monday evening, January 31. Suzanne Massonneau, chairman of the committee, explained that agreement on terminology of general material designations (GMD's) to be used in the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* was the major concern to members of the committee from Canada and the United States. Ben Tucker, Library of Congress, reported on the meeting of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR which was held in Toronto, Ontario, circulating a list of proposed GMD's to be used in North America. Jean Weihs, Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, Toronto, discussed results of a survey she conducted in Canada regarding such terms as "technical drawing," "graphic," and "multimedia" to be used as GMD's. Lizbeth Bishoff discussed recent meetings of the Cataloging Code Revision Committee, emphasizing these matters which affected audiovisual materials. Members of the committee agreed by vote on the terms "text," "music," "technical drawing," and "picture." The use of the term "multimedia" for an item of three or more types of media was discussed. Concern was expressed that with the elimination of "kit" as a GMD, no provision has been made for a box of printed cards, of geometric figures, and so forth, which represents one medium to be used as

programmed instructional material, without a machine. This concern of the committee will be conveyed to the chairman of the Catalog Code Revision Committee. The omission of rules for cataloging braille was noted, particularly since these materials are currently being cataloged by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at the Library of Congress.

Mrs. Weihs announced that as soon as a copy of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* is available, it is anticipated that work will begin on the second edition of the Canadian Library Association publication *Nonbook Materials: The Organization of Integrated Collections.*

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]

ACRL AUDIOVISUAL COMMITTEE

Phillip Wesley, in the absence of Chairman Rosemary Keller, presided at the meeting of the ACRL Audiovisual Committee on Wednesday afternoon, February 2. Mr. Wesley explained that the committee has been concerned that concentrated reviews of audiovisual materials specifically be prepared for academic and research libraries. It was agreed that a series of special columns on such materials would be included in *Choice.* The introductory column has been written, a column on materials pertaining to social and behavioral sciences has been completed, and future articles will be written relating to science and technology and the humanities. These columns will serve as guidelines for academic libraries in selecting audiovisual materials at the senior undergraduate and graduate levels.

Members of the committee discussed various areas of concern. It was pointed out that there is a need for the bibliographic control of audiovisual materials, using one cataloging system. Vivian Schrader, head, Audiovisual Section, Library of Congress, discussed the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules,* with particular emphasis on the revised rules for nonprint materials. The members agreed that the unique concern of the committee is to promote the use of audiovisual materials, making academic librarians and teachers aware of the value and use of media. Included as concerns were the needs for integrating print and nonprint materials in a library, for quick identification of nonprint materials in a card catalog, for promoting an exchange program for the free loan of audiovisual materials among libraries on academic campuses, and for providing access to information in nonprint formats.

An announcement was made inviting interested members to join the newly organized information group for cinema studies librarianship.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]

RTSD CCS SAC AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS SUBJECT ANALYSIS SUBCOMMITTEE

The Audiovisual Materials Subject Analysis Subcommittee met on Monday afternoon, January 31. Lizbeth Bishoff, chairman of the subcommittee, led the discussion of eight points in the document entitled *Preliminary Guidelines for the Subject Analysis of Audio-visual Materials* and of comments on the guidelines received from librarians in the United States and Canada. It was agreed that the Library of Congress should be requested to supply subject headings to all audiovisual materials whenever subject content is explicit or implicit. It was further recommended that multi-item sets and multi-subject items which can be separated should be analyzed to whatever degree the individual item warrants. Three of the guidelines recommended that *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and the *Sears List of Subject Headings* change book-oriented form subdivisions to make them applicable to print and nonprint materials, that these publications provide in the introduction an explanation of the particulars and peculiarities of audiovisual subject analysis, and that these publications provide guidance for the creation of subject headings where an appropriate one does not exist. Barbara Westby, the editor of *Sears List of Subject Headings,* reported these recommendations have been implemented and will appear in the next edition which is at the printer.

The committee discussed the advisability of using, on an optional basis, the general material designations as form subdivisions, using the designations listed in chapter 12, revised, ot the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.* Recognizing that the Cataloging in Publication Program cannot be expanded at this time, the committee urged that the CIP Program be extended to include audiovisual materials as soon as possible. In response to a question about the assignment of LC and Dewey classification numbers to audiovisual numbers, it was learned that the Library of Congress is currently following such practice.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]

RTSD AUDIOVISUAL COMMITTEE

This committee met on Tuesday afternoon, February 1. Suzanne Massonneau, chairman of the committee, introduced two new members of the committee—Patricia Del Mar from the City of Long

Beach Public Library and Randolph Call from the Tulsa City-County Library System.

Miss Massonneau traced the history of the committee since it was established in June 1973, discussed the charge of the committee, and listed some of the concerns expressed by the committee. She explained that as a result of this committee an Audiovisual Materials Subject Analysis Subcommittee of the RTSD CCS Subject Analysis Committee has been appointed, addressing itself to the Dewey, Sears, and Library of Congress subject headings and classification systems. The committee has also urged the extension of the CIP Program at the Library of Congress to include audiovisual materials, encouraged the use of ISBN's for audiovisual materials, reacted to various aspects of the revision of chapter 12, revised, and of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, supported the use of coding for computer-based systems, and endorsed the idea of revising the ALA glossary to include audiovisual terminology.

Members discussed new directions for the committee which could include the development of a training program in the implementation of cataloging rules for nonprint materials in the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*. It was suggested that a representative from the ISAD Audiovisual Section and from the PLA Audiovisual Committee be invited to attend the meetings of the committee.

John Vogel, Rutgers University, reported that nonprint materials are being input to OCLC. Concern was expressed that the Library of Congress expand its audiovisual cataloging program, with the suggestion being made that the Library of Congress consider a cooperative program using cataloging prepared by other libraries and media centers, especially for instructional materials. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

ISAD AUDIOVISUAL SECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Audiovisual Section of ISAD met on Monday morning, January 31. George Abbott, chairman of the Audiovisual Section, announced that the membership of the section, both organizational and personal, exceeds 1,000 members, that Shirley Edsall has been appointed chairman of the Nominating Committee, that Harriet Marshall represents the section on the Bylaws Committee of ISAD, with additional appointments to be made to the ISAD Program Planning Committee and to the *Journal of Library Automation* Editorial Board, that budget requests are to be presented to the board of the division, and that a newsletter will be sent to members in the spring.

Plans for the preconference institute to be held on June 16-17 in Detroit, Mich., were discussed when the topic of the institute Implication and Utilization of New Media Technology will be presented, including a series of group meetings covering such topics as sources of funding, building planning for future audiovisual technology, new technology in the audiovisual field, the adaptation of various cataloging and indexing systems, copyright as it applies to the new technology, and the use of multi-image. In addition to the institute, there will be two programs and one business meeting for the section at the Annual Conference.

Members discussed the advisability of preparing for a section booth. Mr. Abbott explained that discussions are still underway regarding the change of name and structure of the division and of the journal to reflect the change in the membership and interests of the division.

Gerald Brong suggested that the section be prepared to offer support to the ALA White House Conference Planning Committee in preparing materials such as "how to" manuals to show the utilization of audiovisual materials in conferences.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]

ISAD AV SECTION

The first of two hearings on a proposal for a national bibliographic system for audiovisual resources was held Tuesday afternoon, February 1, by the Audiovisual Section of the Information Science and Automation Division. A working paper entitled "Project: Media Base" was presented for discussion by senior author Gerald R. Brong, assistant director, Audio-Visual Center, Washington State University, who together with authors Jenny Johnson, Dissemination and Resources Group, National Institute of Education, and George Abbott, media librarian, Syracuse University, described the background, development, and goals of the proposal.

To determine user needs and the functions and characteristics of a national bibliographic system, the authors surveyed organizations and automated systems involved in handling audiovisual resources. On the basis of their data, they found that a national system could be developed through effective utilization of the capabilities of an existing system or combination of systems, such as the Consortium of University Film Centers, the National Information Center for Educational Media, and the Ohio College Library Center. The characteristics and requirements of the system would be similar to those supporting

non-audiovisual resources.

A MARC or MARC-like record is considered desirable to provide basic information about these resources. A system that is on-line and allows for input of local information and multiple types of users is needed to ensure access and utilization of such materials. A high priority need is a union list containing holdings information. Unique to audiovisual materials, a national data base, according to the authors, needs to have circulation capabilities that take into account advance scheduling needs and acquisition capabilities where, through the input of opinions, reviews, and objectively prepared data, users can meet collection and patron needs.

Discussion during the hearings brought out the need to define such terms as data and data base. Concern for creating uniformity in the data base through the use of cataloging standards, subject terms, and classification was expressed. Compatibility of bases was posed as a possible problem for libraries whose specialized educational needs are reflected in the kind and extent of data they record. Reliable cost information and evaluational data were considered important items that should be included in the data base, although it was debated whether the latter should be cited or input in full.

The authors plan to have forum discussions on "Project: Media Base" at the annual conference of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology in April, after which they will submit a final report incorporating their findings. The project is funded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and directed by the Association for Educational Communications and Technology.

During the second hearing held by the Audiovisual Section of the Information Science and Automation Division on Wednesday, February 2, on their working paper, "Project: Media Base," the authors again reviewed their proposal for a national bibliographic system for nonprint resources.

The second session of the hearing concluded with thanks to the audience for their reactions and a request that suggestions on how to realize national nonprint bibliographic control be sent to the authors for their final report. [*Ann M. Fox* and *Edward J. Heiss*]

ISAD VIDEO AND CABLE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Kandy Brandt, chairman of this section of the Information Science and Automation Division, conducted the business meeting of the Executive Committee on Wednesday afternoon, February 2. The committee recommended that ISAD be renamed the Library and Information Technology Division (or Association) or Library and Technology Division (or Association). Reports of the Nominating Committee and the Bylaws and Organization Committee were presented. Consideration was given the question of how ALA staff can be more closely involved in pending legislation that affects telecommunications. This problem is imminent since the Video and Cable Communications Section anticipates working with the pending revision of the Communications Act of 1934.

The budget for the coming year was discussed, based on the working experience of the past year. Matters to be considered in the budget included the the duplication and dissemination of an analysis of libraries involved in video and the distribution of articles and handouts to the membership of the section, which numbers more than 1,000 persons.

The committee discussed how to encourage members in the audiovisual community with video interests to join the Video and Cable Communications Section, the appointment of a representative to the Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications, preferably an individual close to the Washington, D.C., area, the responsibility of a member of the section to review and comment on the review copy of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, and the planned program for the upcoming Annual Conference, including a program entitled Video Futures.

Miss Brandt reported a proposal that *CableLibraries* become the official publication of the Video and Cable Communications Section.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]

ISAD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The second meeting of the Information Science and Automation Division board was held on Wednesday afternoon, February 2, with Joseph Rosenthal, chairman, presiding. John Kountz reported for the Technical Standards for Library Automation (TESLA) Committee. Three of the committee's working proposals are suitable for transfer to Z39. These are item identification, site identification, and patron identification, primarily to be used for circulation control. A brief article describing the work of the committee is under preparation for the *Journal of Library Automation*. Mr. Kountz described the fourth proposed standard for labeling business and data processing machines as to the amount and quality of sound or noise emitted by them. The TESLA Committee has been

working with other standards organizations on product acoustics standards. The Computer Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (CBEMA), also active in this area, has informed Mr. Kountz that they would welcome a representative from the TESLA Committee. The board asked Mr. Kountz to have the CBEMA write to ISAD formally inviting the division to have such a liaison member and what the conditions of such liaison would involve.

Sue Martin, University of California at Berkeley, reported that the Editorial Board of JOLA had received a report from William Scholz, advertising editor, concerning advertising expenses and the board voted that he receive an advance for these expenses and that he submit a budget for the year to the ISAD executive secretary in order to have it distributed for approval by mail vote.

There was a lengthy discussion on utility and feasibility of an ISAD publications board. It was proposed by Ruth Tighe of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science that the JOLA Editorial Board serve as a publications committee on an ad hoc basis through this year and that the members pay careful attention to the concerns, questions, and issues that are raised and report to the board at the end of the year.

S. Michael Malinconico reported for the Program Planning Committee. Mr. Malinconico informed the board that the Program Planning Committee intends to publish the proceedings of the 1975 Institute on the Future of the Catalog. At this time he had no firm date as to when the document would be published.

It was also reported that Sue Martin had contacted all of the speakers for the ISAD Networks Institute held in Chicago, Ill., and that the majority of them had agreed to submit their papers to JOLA for publication.

Mr. Malinconico reported that the Audiovisual Section is planning a preconference before the Annual Conference on the topic, The Implications and Utilization of Newer Media Technology. There will also be an institute on automated circulation systems in Dallas, Tex., in October.

The board approved this institute and authorized the Program Planning Committee to proceed with the planning of a preconference in 1978 in conjunction with the Association of Computing Machinery (ACM) annual conference which is a follow-up to contacts made by Henriette Avram, Library of Congress, with ACM.

Discussions followed concerning the differences between the institutes and programs held during the annual conference. It was felt that the conference institutes are an educational experience for the ISAD membership. The ISAD board agreed to direct the administration of ALA to explore ways to accrue interest to ISAD on surplus funds that were earned from the ISAD institutes. It was the consensus of the board that ISAD should hold a membership meeting during the Annual Conference and that the membership meeting and social hour be held on Saturday afternoon, June 18, from 4:30 to 6.

The final draft resolution supporting the Video and Cable Communications Section (VCCS) to seek funding for a position within the ALA Washington office that would monitor legislative activity was read by Ruth Tighe and discussed by the board. It was moved by Kandy Brandt, Wisconsin State Department of Public Instruction, Division for the Library Services, and seconded by Ruth Tighe, that the ISAD Board support the VCCS effort to seek funding for a position within the ALA Washington office which would, on behalf of ALA, monitor and respond to regulating legislation activity in the area of video and cable communications.

Lois Kershner reported for the Bylaws and Organization (B&O) Committee, recommending several name couplings for the division and the new sections. The B&O Committee was also charged to work on the development of a division manual. The committee recommended to the executive secretary items to be included in the manual.

The publishing needs of VCCS were presented by Kandy Brandt and discussed at some length by the board. The needs actually fall into three categories: short news, single items, and research articles. A newsletter is needed for the rapid dissemination of information. VCCS is also considering a monthly publication.

The budget was presented by Donald P. Hammer of ALA and questions were raised concerning the division paying for a representative to certain other organizations. It was suggested that the board investigate the problem of representation and what organizations ISAD wants to have liaison with and that these matters be discussed at the next Board meeting.

The board approved a third board meeting for the Annual Conference to discuss the bylaws and that two hours be set aside for budgeting.

[*Henriette D. Avram*]

FLIRT

The Federal Librarians Round Table met on Tues-

day afternoon, February 1. Speakers invited to the meeting were James P. Riley, executive director of the Federal Library Committee, and Eris Roth, Social Security Administration Library, Baltimore, Md. Attention was focused upon efforts of the Federal library community to standardize, automate, and share bibliographic resources. Concern was expressed about Federal classification standards applied to the rapidly changing library profession.

In reporting current activities of the Federal Library Committee, Mr. Riley noted that February marked the beginning of an FLC study of Federal libraries in a national library network. As reported in the *FLC Newsletter* of December 1976, this investigation will focus upon organizational problems, resources, staffing, protocols, document delivery, shared cataloging, and telecommunications among Federal libraries—issues that would affect their role in a national library network. Mr. Riley announced that FLC anticipated receipt in February of a contractor's report concerning the Federal Data Base Planning Project, a feasibility study concerned with the establishment of a Federal library data base, the core of which would consist of machine-readable tapes composed of records input through the Ohio College Library Center. The data base as a whole has been described as comprising OCLC retrospective tapes of Federal library records and general purpose Federal data bases.

FLC is looking at the guidelines and specifications necessary to develop criteria for the selection of minicomputers for libraries. The study has been described as a feasibility survey of the use of minicomputers by Federal libraries for on-site applications and as a storage/buffer to on-line telecommunications systems. Mr. Riley announced that a small working group has been formed by six agency libraries that are planning to operate or already operate minicomputers. In addition, he stated that FLC is receiving information from the Washington Area Council of Governments pertaining to the application of automation in Federal libraries within the metropolitan area. The committee is using the findings to help assess work done by these libraries in the area of automation. At the same time it is evaluating the products that these libraries expect automation to produce.

Another FLC project, near completion, involves the work of a contractor to prepare the documentation for the GPO *Monthly Catalog* tape distribution through the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service. The documentation is now under review by the Library. The new service may be available in April.

FLC has assumed the responsibility of brokering the Bibliographic Retrieval Services for Federal agencies. The committee has written a group contract under which BRS supplies a limited number of data base services at reduced rates.

Another project discussed by Mr. Riley was the "Denver Pilot." Under this contract OCLC handles telecommunications for FLC and the Bibliographic Center for Research (BCR) in Denver, Colo. The purpose of the experimental project is to provide telecommunications to the Denver area allowing Federal and non-federal libraries to use them at the government rate. BCR will provide the training of Federal librarians in the use of the OCLC service.

The Federal Library Committee is studying the classification and qualification standards for librarians and information scientists. FLC hopes to make apparent those changes within the profession that necessitate standards re-evaluation. Because of changing priorities by agency personnel departments, the Civil Service Commission review of librarian standards has been pushed back to late 1978.

Shared cataloging and the establishment of common data bases by Federal libraries make necessary a standard format. Normand Varieur of the Scientific and Technical Information Division of Picatinny Arsenal described potential problems of a shared system faced by technical libraries that produce their own reports. Mr. Varieur stated that the Defense Documentation Center is studying a cataloging program in which these technical libraries would input bibliographic records directly into the computer instead of going through DDC. By doing so, the libraries would eliminate the present six-month waiting period before the information appears in the *Technical Abstracts Bulletin*. Problems are foreseen, however, because the current manner of entry for technical reports is not in a MARC format. This raises the issue of incompatibilities. Unless resolved, the result might be a need for duplicate cataloging in a future system incorporating defense libraries that use OCLC and the MARC format. While there is no real expectation of large systems doing retrospective cataloging, the building of one common input format, to be used in the future for technical reports, emerged as a central issue.

Given the wide range of problems and responsibilities assumed by librarians, what is their position within the Federal community? That question was omnipresent in the report given by Eris Roth. Mrs. Roth discussed the factor evaluation system currently used to examine non-supervisory positions from grade

GS-1 through GS-15. She informed the round table that two courses in factor evaluation are offered by the Civil Service Commission and that the commission's Personnel Research and Development Center has issued a study entitled *Development of a Framework for a Factor-Ranking Benchmark System of Job Evaluation.* She recommended that his study be read by those preparing job descriptions or anticipating job audits. Matters of importance within the factor system are knowledge required for the position, supervisory controls, guidelines, complexity of work, scope and effect of work, personal contacts required by work, purpose of contacts, and–less important for librarians–physical demand and work environment.

Mrs. Roth emphasized the need to develop staff awareness of those points related to their work. She emphasized the importance of outlining and documenting job requirements and ascertaining the level at which decisions are made. Fundamental in the entire process is keeping job descriptions up to date. Those present agreed that it is necessary to know the individuals in one's personnel department and to make them as aware as possible of the professional demands placed upon librarians. Equally important, FLIRT members believe, is that librarians understand where they fit in the total organization of their agencies.

Members of the round table reported that the Civil Service Commission has recently issued a draft of a more up-to-date factor evaluation statement but that it is not available for general distribution. Mr. Riley reiterated a previous statement: only when priority lists sent in from agency personnel departments request a revision of standards for librarians will the Civil Service Commission consider the issue.

[*Joan F. Higbee*]

OLPR ADVISORY COMMITTEE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY SUBCOMMITTEE

This subcommittee of the Office for Library Personnel Resources Advisory Committee met on Wednesday morning, February 2. Attention was focused upon methods used in the analysis of affirmative action plans and equal employment opportunity policy statements. Group discussion involved those areas systematically causing greatest concern in the review process.

As defined by members of the group, the Office for Library Personnel Resources is an advisory organization. A part of its responsibilities within ALA is to review affirmative action plans and equal opportunity policy statements voluntarily submitted by U.S. institutions. It helps libraries bring their plans into line with current Federal policies. These are listed in the July/August 1976 issue of *American Libraries.* Policies of states are listed in part in the June 1972 issue of *American Libraries.*

Patricia Hines, Library of Congress, described the judgment of OLPR as guided by the official policy statement passed by Council on January 25, 1974, which declared that "The American Library Association . . . is committed to a policy of equality of opportunity for all library employees, or applicants for employment. . . ."

The Equal Employment Opportunity Subcommittee published a request to library administrators in the July/August 1976 issue of *American Libraries* asking to be sent two copies of each administrator's affirmative action plans. Those present at the Midwinter Meeting of the advisory committee evaluated the areas on their "Checklist of Components of an Affirmative Action Plan." They studied areas pertaining to the level of commitment, specific treatment of a library, and scope of policy statements. They looked at implementation, including assignment of responsibilities, identification of an EEO officer, EEO chain of command, responsibilities and authority of an EEO officer, staff input, internal and external dissemination of information, and scheduling for updating and revision. They evaluated that portion of the checklist entitled "Identification of Problem Areas," used to evaluate specificity of data on current employees, nature of work force data (recruiting area), job analysis, classification, and restructuring, training and promotional patterns and programs, grievance procedures, setting of position requirements, means of recruitment, selection process, and reporting of applicant hired.

In evaluating an institution's goals and timetables the OLPR checklist asks questions about the relationship of goals to problem areas, adequacy of goals and timetable period, and the nature of goals set at the level of the administration, professional staff, and support staff. Those present spoke of using the checklist to look at an institution's audit and reporting system from the point of format and frequency, evaluator, and the dissemination of reports and their availability. The checklist is also used to study an action program's scope and relevance to problem areas.

After reviewing the entire checklist as an instrument of analysis, the members of the OLPR Advisory Committee discussed at greater length special problem areas that have been identified.

In reviewing statements pertaining to affirmative

action programs, submitted by participating institutions, OLPR has asked whether both the level of commitment and the equal employment opportunity policy have been endorsed by the director of the library and by the next higher administrative unit. Of concern is whether the plan, or a section of the plan, deals specifically with the library. Umbrella programs have presented problems in this area as they fail to break down data at the departmental level.

OLPR members expressed interest in the areas of employment covered within an institution's plans. They want to know which groups are protected and which omitted. Two were stated to be frequently absent: the handicapped and those with alternate lifestyles. Members agreed that, when the former are included, an undesirable description such as "strictly sensory handicap" compounds existing problems.

The consensus was that many plans do not give adequate information. Members expressed the belief that OLPR needs to understand the structure of an equal employment opportunity office. Is there an EEO officer? Does that same officer serve as the maker and implementer of the affirmative action plan or are separate persons in charge of these activities?

Those present discussed the difficulties that arise when a personnel director in a large library assumes overriding control by serving as both the EEO and the affirmative action (AA) Officer. They decided that, when this situation is identified, they should encourage the library to establish an independent EEO office. Through correspondence with libraries, OLPR members will attempt to determine the exact duties of designated officers and ascertain to whom these officers are responsible.

Emphasis was placed upon the need for staff participation in and awareness of affirmative action plans. Some means of involving staff were discussed, such as the election of staff representatives and staff suggestion of representatives to work with personnel on AA plans and the formation of an EEO committee.

The planning group stressed the importance of knowing how widely plans are distributed in libraries. Is a copy given to each member of the staff? Is it posted on the bulletin board? Are flyers sent out and is the surrounding community made aware of the AA plan? Are plans revised or updated as objectives are attained?

Those present agreed that to evaluate programs in a meaningful way, it is necessary to have figures concerning the total number of employees in a library and not simply the number of minority employees. They stated their intent to send libraries lists of job categories with the request that figures be presented by category and by type of personnel in each. Statistics currently received are often meaningless. Members noted that if a report states "15 percent minority/20 percent women," one does not know whether that represents a total of 20 percent in which the 15 percent are included. Therefore, one does not know whether one is talking about 65 or 80 percent unprotected. As a result, OLPR needs breakdowns of unprotected as well as protected groups.

At a future date OLPR may attempt to identify a nationwide pool of experienced managerial and professional workers in covered groups. As a matter of immediate concern, OLPR members discussed their need for data concerning not only staff appointments but also staff promotions. They agreed that one way of gaining valuable information was through exit interviews conducted by the affirmative action office. When neither an AA nor an EEO officer did so, members suggested that those offices should be sent summaries of interviews conducted by the personnel officer.

Implicit in the plan to analyze data is the need for a clear delineation of categories. This prevents the kind of numerical misinformation that occurs when, for example, supervisory clerical personnel are counted in managerial and administrative categories. Members of OLPR are looking for descriptions that distinguish groups and prevent confusion.

The resource group hopes to find precise, meaningful information when it looks at job classifications. Members expressed the need for indications of salary range and a definition of stages of advancement within positions described. They expressed their interest in knowing the number, broken down by protected and unprotected groups, of applicants applying for positions in different categories. Finally they would like to know the type of person chosen. Standard means of obtaining this information, however, were thought by group members to be illegal. As a result, they considered the desirability of having a separate form, not attached to the job application, that could be voluntarily filled out by an applicant and sent to the EEO office.

Those present discussed problems involved in deciding how to use population statistics to determine desirable hiring goals. At the professional level, national statistics have been considered best. But how, for example, does this concept affect review of a plan from California, a state with an above average percentage of Asian-American and Spanish-speaking

people? How would emphasis upon local population affect minority candidates in primarily Caucasian communities? OLPR members discussed the two possible goals of affirmative action plans: parity with general population, or parity with available and qualified candidates in a particular field.

The annual meeting of the subcommittee will take place on Sunday, June 19, 9 a.m. There will be three one-hour presentations, on library services to the handicapped, affirmative action, and on technology. [*Joan F. Higbee*]

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